

XXXIV.—Notes on Dr. Philippi's Zoological Notices in the preceding Article. By J. E. GRAY, Esq.

Pileopsis Garnoti, Payraudeau.

IN Dr. Philippi's account of the animal of this shell, (No. 22. p. 90,) he does not appear to be aware that I established a genus for it under the name of *Gadinia* in the Philosophical Magazine for April 1824, where I showed the difference between it and *Siphonaria*. It certainly is not *Acmæa* of Esscholtz, which is synonymous with my genus *Lottia* (Phil. Trans. 1833) and Quoy and Gaynard's *Patelloides*.

Mr. G. Sowerby, in consequence of some confusion, has in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society described two or three other species of the genus *Gadinia* under the name of *Mouretia*, erroneously considering it as my name for the genus, so that the synonyma of this genus will run thus:—

Gadinia, Gray, 1824, from *Gadin* of Adanson.

Mouretia, Sowerby, not Gray.

Clypeus, Scacchi.

Patella, Philippi.

Pileopsis, Payraudeau.

Pandorina, p. 296.

This shell has been long described, although many authors, in common with Sr. Scacchi and M. Philippi, have considered it as a new species. On comparing a Neapolitan specimen which I have received under Scacchi's name, it appears to have the following synonyma:—

1. *Mya Nitida*, O. Fab. *Naturforscher*, iv. 44. t. 10. f. 10.

2. *Mya Norvegica*, Chemnitz, x. f. 1647. 48. Turton, *Syst. Nat.* iv. 170. Turton, *Dict.* f. 100.

3. *Anatina truncata*, Lam. *Hist.* not Sow.

4. *Amphidesma corbuloides*, Lam. *Hist.*

Osteodesma corbuloides, Deshayes.

5. *Mya striata*, Montagu, Linn. *Trans.* xi. t. 13. f. 1. Turton, *Dict.* f. 99.

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Magdala striata, Brown, *Brit. Shells*, t. 11. f. 2.

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6. *Mya pellucida*, Brown, Wern. *Trans.* t. 24. f. 1. *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Vol. 4. No. 25. Jan. 1840.

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Pandorina coruscans, Scacchi, Sp. Zool. 14. *Costa*.

There is a second species very nearly allied to it, but which differs in being much narrower and longer in proportion. *Lyonsia* is the oldest published name for the genus; *Magdala* was the name that Dr. Leach first gave to it in his MSS., but he afterwards used *Lyonsia*. Brown, not satisfied with adopting Dr. Leach's earlier manuscript name, instead of *Lyonsia*, has also added a new one, viz. *Myatella*. The shelly plate which is found in the hinge of this genus in the most perfect state of development, was, I believe, first described and figured by Mr. Wood in his *Conchology*. This plate is peculiar to a group of genera, which I think for several reasons, especially on account of the general structure of the animals, should be formed into a family separate from the *Myadæ*. This family contains the following genera:—

Anatina = *Auriscalpium, Schum.*

Cochlodesma = *Anatina, §. 2. Turton.*

Periploma, Schum. = *Osteodesma (part) Desh.*

Thracia = *Odoncinetus, Costa.*

Lyonsia = *Magdala* and *Myatella, Brown* = *Osteodesma (part) Desh.* = *Pandorina, Scacchi.*

Myadora, Gray. = *Pandora (species) Sowerby.* = *Anatina, Stutchbury,* for *Pandora brevis, Sow.*

Chamostrea, Roissy. = *Cleidotherus Stutchbury,* not *Sowerby,* as quoted by Dr. Philippi.

Myochama, Stutchbury, and probably *Cardilia, Desh.* = *Hemicyclonosta, Desh.*

I described the animal of this genus in the first number of my 'Spicilegia Zoologica,' when describing *Lyonsia cuneata*. The species of the different genera of *Anatinidæ* pass very gradually into each other, and I do not think that *Lyonsia* has any affinity to either *Pandora, Solenomya* or *Galeomma*, the latter having many characters in common with *Gastrochæna*. *Lyonsia* has the piece in the hinge both in the young and adult state; and it may be remarked, that all bivalve shells, *Pandora* as well as the rest, have both a ligament and a cartilage, which is often called a double ligament.

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Cryptostoma, p. 298.

There must be some mistake here. Neither the shell nor the animal of *Cryptostoma* in the least resembles either *Coriolla* or *Buccinum*; but is closely allied to *Natica*, and passes by means of *Natica melanostoma* into the typical form of that genus. The reason why the animals of various species of Lamarckian *Buccina* differ so considerably from each other, is that he has confounded in that genus many shells belonging to other genera. Thus, of the species noticed above, *Bucc. Linnæi* is a *Columbella*; *Bucc. mutabile* a *Nassa*; and *Bucc. maculosum* a *Polia*, or subgenus of *Triton*, Lam. On the other hand, *Cardita* is by no means so very different from *Astarte*, into which it readily passes by means of *Venericardia*. Indeed, two fossil *Astartes* have been described by Lamarck as species of *Cypricardia*, which is the next genus to *Cardita*.

XXXV.—*Notices of Botanical Excursions in the Neighbourhood of Trieste.* By EDWARD FORBES, M.W.S., For. Sec. B.S., &c.*

I VISITED Trieste in the month of June 1838, and spent five most delightful weeks in the neighbourhood, making the town my head-quarters. No locality could afford greater pleasure to the botanist, Illyria being famous for the peculiarities of its Flora; and I was especially fortunate in finding two of the most distinguished Italian botanists resident in Trieste, M. Tommasini and M. Biasaletto, to whose guidance and to whose company I chiefly owe the profit and the pleasure I reaped during my stay. Trieste is beautifully situated on the Adriatic at the base of Monte Spaccato, one of the border elevations of that great and singular calcareous plain the Karst. On the south-east side of the town the country bordering the sea is somewhat flat as far as the boundary of Istria, a few miles distant, and presents us with the salt marshes of Zaule; on the north-west the bounding precipices of the Karst rise directly from the sea. The excursions which I shall notice in

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